

FIELD TRIPS OF THE CLUB

TRIP OF SEPTEMBER 8 TO BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.

Twelve members and friends of the club explored the vicinity of Cedar Lake, giving especial attention to the Pteridophyte flora, thirty-seven species of which were found. This station of *Asplenium ebenoides* has been under observation for six seasons. It consists of only two plants which appear to do well but there has been no tendency for the numbers to increase. A number of species of fungi were observed by members interested in this group of plants; an unusually perfect specimen of *Geaster* being the reward of one collector. Among the higher plants, Coral-root, Ladies Tresses, Beech-drops, Gerardia, Hog Peanut, Lobelia, Jewelweed, and Cardinal Flower were found in very fine flowering condition. The assistance of Messrs Charles Magyar and Carrell Morris, former nature councillors at Camp Sakawawin on Cedar Lake is acknowledged with appreciation. The following ferns and ferns allies were found:

Polypodium vulgare L.; *Phegopteris polypodioides* Fee; *P. hexagonoptera* (Michx.) Fee; *Adiantum pedatum* L.; *Pteris aquilina* L.; *Pellaea atropurpurea* (L) Ling.; *Asplenium ebenoides* R. R. Scott; *A. platyneuron* (L) Oakes; *A. Trichomanes* L.; *A. Ruta-muraria* L.; *A. acrostichoides* Sw.; *A. Filix-femina* (L) Bernh.; *Camptosorus rhizophyllus* (L) Link; *Polystichum acrostichoides*; *Aspidium thelypteris* (L) Sw.; *A. noveboracensis* (L) Sw.; *A. marginale* (L) Sw.; *A. Goldianum* Hook.; *A. cristatum* (L) Sw.; *A. spinulosum* (O. F. Miller) Sw.; *A. spinulosum* var. *intermedium* (Muhl.) D. C. Eaton; *Cystopteris bulbifera* (L) Bernh.; *C. fragilis* (L) Bernh.; *Woodsia obtusa* (Spreng.) Torr.; *Dicksonia punctilobula* (Michx.) Gray; *Onoclea sensibilis* L.; *O. Struthiopteris* (L) Hoffm.; *Osmunda regalis* L.; *O. Claytoniana* L.; *O. cinnamomea* L.; *Botrychium obliquum* Muhl.; *B. obliquum* var. *dissectum* Spreng.; *B. virgianum* (L) Sw.; *Equisetum arvense* L.; *Lycopodium lucidulum* (Michx.); *L. clavatum* L.; *L. complanatum* L.

JOHN A. SMALL

TRIP OF SEPTEMBER 21-22, IN THE SHAWANGUNKS

The most interesting find, on the field trip of Sept, 21-22, on Shawangunk Mountain; was *Smilacina trifolia* (*Vagnera trifolia*), in a swamp at an altitude of 1900 feet, on the ridge forming the southeastern side of the mountain, south of Lake Awosting.

The plant, with three, sometimes four oblong leaves, and with an upright raceme, is dwarf compared with our other two species of the genus, *S. racemosa* and *stellata*. It occurred with *Clintonia borealis*. There are few occurrences of this plant south of this Shawangunk station. Dr. H. D. House, New York State Botanist, records it as extending to Orange and Dutchess Counties. Norman Taylor records it in Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; and Morris and Sussex Counties, N. J.; (possibly in Green Pond Swamp and on Kittatinny Mountain?). He lists it as among plants forced south by the ice sheets of the last Glacial Period, and not now found south of the terminal moraine.

Another interesting plant, found along a path descending the southeastern face of the mountain, was *Pogonia verticillata*, which is not common. The colony included more than twenty plants.

Special attention was given to lichens, with the guidance of Mrs. Gladys P. Anderson. The most common crustose lichen is *Rinodina oreina*, which is everywhere on the ice-polished Shawangunk quartzite, in dainty little islands or in large colonies probably centuries old. *Gyrophora Muhlenbergii* is common, as everywhere on this mountain, in the small form, an inch in diameter or less, perhaps due to the open, waterless conditions on the ice-planed ledges or the many boulders. Other lichen genera well represented were *Lecanora*, *Lecidea*, *Rhizocarpon* and *Acarpospora*. *Cladoniae* were mostly of species resistant to the numerous fires which are set by the blueberry pickers to cause new crops; including *C. strepsilis* and *papillaria*, on the thin earth, with some *C. squamosa* and *verticillata*. *C. uncialis* was everywhere on thin soil, but the *Cladinae* were not common, and evidently suffer in fires.

Some fairly large Red Spruce, mixed with hemlock, persists in the steep walled depressions, in dropped fault blocks, frequent on this much broken up mountain. These conifers are absent on the open ledges, swept by fires, but are protected by the rock-walled, moist depressions. *Rhododendron*, (*Azalea*) *canescens* seems to be the prevalent species in place of *R. nudiflorum* of lower altitudes. *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *americana* is fairly common. *Amelanchier spicata* is common, here replacing the *A. canadensis* of lower hillsides.

Mud Pond, a shallow body of water about a third of a mile

long, near the southeastern brink, occupying another dropped block depression, looks well worth hours of study, for its rich aquatic vegetation, but time did not permit intensive search, which will be left as an objective for 1936. Two comfortable rock shelters were found, which are used by blueberry pickers in July and August and were so alluring that it was proposed to use one of them as headquarters for more intensive study of this fascinating region another summer.

Arenaria groenlandica var. *glabra*, (*Minuartia glabra* of Dr. House's list) was occasional and still in bloom. *Potentilla tridentata* occurs at Sam's Point, but was not found elsewhere on this part of Shawangunk Mountain, although it occurs near Lake Minnewaska and Lake Mohonk. The lichen *Cetraria islandica* occurs at Sam's Point and High Point, and may be elsewhere on this high plateau.

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